

it is entirely hidden. The plurilocular sporangia may be recognized by their resemblance to those of *Ectocarpus*. The identification of our specimens is due to the courtesy of Professor Farlow.

Since these notes were in type another very small specimen of *Pogotrichum filiforme* has been discovered, which shows that this interesting form still persists in New England. It occurred now upon *Sertularia pumila*, Linnè, among *Sphacelaria*, upon a bit of *Ascophyllum* which also harbored *Clava leptostyla*, Ag., a hydroid which is rather common on the *Fucaceæ* at low water mark on exposed shores. I am informed by Mr. G. W. Gray, Curator of the Marine Biological Laboratory, that the specimen in question was collected at Woods Hole about the end of last October. Since Vineyard Sound is a waterway used by many foreign vessels, it is not improbable that this plant is merely a waif from alien waters. Possibly future collections may cast light upon this interesting question.

BRISTOL, R. I.

PLANTS FROM THE DUCK ISLANDS, MAINE.

EDWARD L. RAND.

THE Duck Islands, two in number, and small in area, lie seaward about ten miles off the coast from Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Maine. The smaller island, Little Duck, is high, poorly wooded, partly cleared, and uninhabited. From a botanical point of view it is little explored. The larger island, Great Duck, is divided by a marshy depression from north to south, and is mostly cleared, but has some old woods still remaining. It is now the site of a lighthouse, and therefore inhabited by others besides the fishermen who often make temporary summer homes on both islands. Before the lighthouse was built, however, it had been long inhabited, until fire destroyed the farmhouse and forced the settler to make a home elsewhere. Sheep now graze over a large part of this island, and, as usual, make collecting most unsatisfactory to a botanist.

Some years ago, the late John H. Redfield, while engaged in work on the flora of Mt. Desert, considered the plants of these small outlying islands of sufficient interest to warrant the compilation of a list, as he from time to time observed them. Two lists were published by him in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, xii : 103

(1885), and xx: 409 (1893). These lists are of course far from complete, and represent only the results of a few short visits to the islands.

All visits are necessarily short, for access to the islands is difficult for many reasons, and landing on the rocky shores is uncertain at any time. It is only therefore by a compilation of the results of a number of these hurried botanical observations that sufficient information can be obtained concerning the plants found there for comparison with those of the inner islands, and of the mainland. The following list represents the plants, not contained in Mr. Redfield's lists, found by me during a short visit made last summer, with the addition of a few plants found at other earlier visits.

It may be said that thus far *Cerastium arvense* and *Montia fontana* are the most interesting plants discovered on these islands. The former plant, although common on Great Duck, is unknown elsewhere in the region, and doubtless was introduced by some cause. The latter plant is unknown elsewhere in the eastern United States except on Great Cranberry Isle, some miles further inshore.

It should be here noted in regard to Mr. Redfield's lists that *Polygonum incarnatum* there recorded, is an error; and that for *Prenanthes alba*, we must probably read, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, Pursh. These corrections were made by Mr. Redfield himself at the time of preparing the Flora of Mt. Desert for publication.

<i>Cardamine parviflora</i> , L.	<i>Vaccinium Oxycoccus</i> , L.
<i>Cakile americana</i> , Nutt.	<i>Galeopsis Tetrahit</i> , L.
<i>Viola blanda</i> , Willd.	<i>Plantago major</i> , L.
<i>V. lanceolata</i> , L.	<i>Atriplex patulum</i> , L.,
<i>Stellaria borealis</i> , Bigel.	var. <i>hastatum</i> , Gray.
<i>Buda borealis</i> , S. Wats.	<i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i> , L.
<i>Geranium Robertianum</i> , L.	<i>Urtica gracilis</i> , Ait.
<i>Lathyrus maritimus</i> , Bigel.	<i>Microstylis ophioglossoides</i> , Nutt.
<i>Rubus triflorus</i> , Richards.	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> , Ker.
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> , Mill.	<i>Zostera marina</i> , L.
<i>Potentilla littoralis</i> , Rydberg.	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> , R. Br.,
<i>Lonicera caerulea</i> , L.	var. <i>glaucescens</i> , Gray.
<i>Aster Novi-Belgii</i> , L.	<i>E. tenuis</i> , Schultes.
<i>A. nemoralis</i> , Ait.	<i>E. acicularis</i> , R. Br.
<i>Taraxacum erythrospermum</i> ,	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> , L.
Andrz.	<i>E. virginicum</i> , L.

<i>Carex rigida</i> , Gooden.,	<i>Agrostis alba</i> , L.,
var. <i>Goodenovii</i> , Bailey.	var. <i>vulgaris</i> , Thurb.
<i>C. maritima</i> , O. F. Mueller.	<i>A. alba</i> , L.,
<i>C. Magellanica</i> , Lam.	var. <i>stolonifera</i> , Vasey.
<i>C. flava</i> , L. var. <i>viridula</i> , Bailey.	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> , Beauv.
<i>C. sterilis</i> , Willd. (forms)	<i>Danthonia spicata</i> , Beauv.
<i>C. canescens</i> , L.	<i>Poa compressa</i> , L.
<i>C. trisperma</i> , Dewey.	<i>P. pratensis</i> , L.
<i>C. straminea</i> , Willd.,	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> , L.
var. <i>aperta</i> , Boott.	

THE MARINE FLORA OF GREAT DUCK ISLAND, ME.

F. S. COLLINS.

THE location and character of the Duck Islands are indicated in another article in this number of RHODORA, by Mr. Rand, with whom I visited Great Duck Island last July. While he was investigating the land flora, I gave my attention to the marine flora, and that it is interesting may be inferred from the fact that I did not once step above high-water mark, though I was among the first to land and the last to re-embark. The shore near the landing point shows a nearly horizontal stratification, with a slight upward slope seaward. There is thus formed a series of terraces, each with a shallow pool along its inner half. The bottom and sides of these pools are richly coated with algae, and the general development of the flora here is more luxuriant than on Mount Desert Island itself, even at exposed points. Why a small outlying island should have a more luxuriant flora than an exposed part of a larger island or of the mainland, it is hard to say; but on the New England coast, at least, this seems to be the case.

Perhaps the most striking feature here was *Ralfsia deusta* J. Ag., carpeting the bottoms of pools, sometimes in patches more than a square meter in extent. This is a characteristic northern species, its extreme southern limit on this coast being Nahant, Mass., and I had never seen it so luxuriant as here. Those who know it only from dried, shrunken, uniformly dark brown herbarium specimens, have no idea of its beauty when growing. It consists of horizontal, overlapping, fan-shaped fronds, radiately striate and concentrically zoned in